MARKHAMS METHOD OR *EPITOME:*

WHEREIN IS SHEWED *his aprooued Remedies for all diseases* whatsoeuer incident to Horses, Oxen, Kine, Bulls, Calues, Sheep, Lambs, Goats, Swine, Dogs of all kind, Conies, all sorts of Poultrye, all Water-soule, as Geese, Ducks, Swans, and the like,) Pigeons, all singing Birds, Hawks of all kind; and other Creatures seruiceable for the vse of man:

Deuided into twelue generall Points or Heads.

By GERVASE MARKHAM. *Gentleman.*



Med 8 28.

Printed at London by *G. E.* for *Thomas Langley*, and are to be sold at his shop ouer against the

MARKHAMS METHOD OR EXPTO-ME: WHEREIN IS SHEWED

BIBLIOTHECA·BODLEIANA·

TO THE RIGT WORSHIPFVLL AND *his most deare respected friend* Maister IOHN MASSY of Codington in Cheshire.

GOod Sir, Hee that much doth, may much miscarry, because danger euer is the Companion with labour: and in these dayes mens braines are so sickly and subiect to

take ſurfaits, ſpecially where either ths feaſt is (in their owne conceits) too full, or the diſhes not dreſt anſwerable to their ſtomacks, that, to bee a Cook to pleaſe all mens varieties, were to aſcribe a cunning hardly beſtowed vppon Angels; from which conſideration I haue beene many times induced to haue obſcured this ſmall and inreſpected Epitome, as willing to hold from miſtaking mindes (which poyſon with falſe conſtruction) a benefit ſo good and certaine, as I know they will be fruitfull in diuulging my diſpraiſe, and finding knots in ſmooth ruſhes, adding to my title, vaine prate and oſtentation; But by many

of

of my better friendes, and ſome whoſe approued wiſedomes are worthy, and ſome whoſe knowne loues doe and euer ſhall gouerne mee, I am inforced to diſeſteeme the vaine battery of the enuious, and boldly publiſh this Treatiſe, which I doubt not but will bee a generall good to all the whole Kingdome, for whoſe ſeruice I was onely created. As for your worſhip ſelfe who was the firſt that euer beheld it, and to whoſe handes it flew before it had taken any perfit or true forme, as knowing how able you were both to iudge of the defects, and to crowne the perfections, not a Gentleman in this Kingdome of

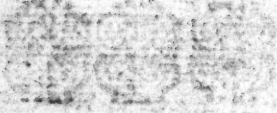
your ranke going one ſteppe before you, either in loue or knowledge of Horſemanſhip: To whom I ſay but you ſhould I ſend this my laſt Infant; to bee nourriſhed and defended, ſince it pleaſed you to accept it with much loue, when it was vnlikely of life any where but in your boſome. Then worthy Sir, let mee beſeech you to take it to Protection, and whilſt nothing but enuy aſſaults it, bee you its conſtant guardian; But when eyther a ſtronger or better skill proues ie vaine, then leaue it againe to my ſelfe, and wee will both dye inreſpected; till when, (which will not bee whilſt any thing is) at leaſt

not

not whilſt Men ride on Horſe-backe, I will euer reſt a faithfull and true Cabanet, full of your Goodnes.

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GERVASE MARKHAM.



To the old and new *Readers.*

THis is an Age, (gentle Reader) of much inquisition & examination of mens printed workes: neither is it in my conceit either vnreasonable or vnnecessary that men should giue account for their labours, especially where they make the world beleeue they

they doe the world a particular profit, for otherwiſe the world might come to bee coſened: Therefore for my ſelfe, thus me thinkes I heare the world ſay: Sir why loade you thus both mens mindes and the Booke-ſellers ſtalles with ſuch change and variety of bookes, all vppon one ſubiect, as if men were eyed to your readings? mee thinks the little Pamphlet you firſt publiſht, might haue giuen ſatisfaction; To this I anſwer: that Pamphlet was the milke of my firſt experience, drawne, not to nouriſh the world, but to giue a little ſatisfaction to a noble Kinſman I had, from whom a very corrupt copy was ſtolne, and in printing without my knowledge; ſo that to ſhield both mine owne ſhame and the bookes, I was compeld to put it forth in that manner as it went,

and

& then, many iudicious Gentlemen in the same art found faint in the breefnes therof, saying, that the scanting of my rules took away much satisfaction from the yong scholler, an that there was a lameneſſe therein; because I had not handled the whole members of the art, but heere a finger and there a toe, as I was led by mine owne fancy. Hence it came I writ the great Boohe *Cauelorice*, and in it omitted nothing in my knowledge appertinent to Horsemanship: but by reason of a too greedy and hasty Booke-seller, and the distributing of the worke into the handes of many Printers, it was not onely exceeding fallly printed, but also most part of the booke of cures left out, which was such a maime to the booke, that I was many yeares stird vp by my friends to repaire that error; which I did by writing that booke intituled the *Master-peece*, wherein I haue set

downe

downe euery diſeaſe & euery medicine, ſo full & ſo exactly that there is not a farrier in this kingdome, which knowes a medicine for any diſeaſe, which is true & good indeed, but I wil find the ſubſtance thereof in that booke: yet this book did not ſatiſfie my friends, for they ſaid though it was a worke right good and neceſſary, yet the greatneſſe of the booke and the great price thereof, depriued poore men of the benefit; and that the multiplicity of the medicines, and the coſt of the ingredients, were ſuch as poore men ſtood amazed at, and found that their beaſts periſht before they could compaſſe that ſhould cure them: from hence onely I haue with much labour and experience found out the Contents of this booke, where with twelue medicines, not of twelue pence coſt, and to bee got commonly euery where, I will cure all the

the diſeaſes that are in Horſes, whatſoeuer, and they almoſt 300. This booke I hope the price will not hinder, for it is determined onely for the good of the needfull, to whoſe vſe if it proue as fortunate as it is faithfully and iuſtly ſet downe, they will haue cauſe to praiſe God and loue me.

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GERVASE MARKHAM.

A briefe Preface of *the nature of the Horse.*

A Horse, of all the vnreasonable creatures vpon the earth, is of the greatest vnderstanding, hauing in them (as the Schole men affirme) a certaine naturall instinct, not onely of the knowledge of their riders, and keepers, but also of their owne generation and descent, knowing their Sires, and Dams, in such wise that they will refuse (as *Pliny* saith) to couple, or ingender with them: they are also of all creatures, the aptest to learne any motion, and the readiest to obey their teachers, hauing a greater loue to exercise then any other beast. They are of infinite great courage and valour, taking an exceding delight in the warres, and (as some Schole-men affirme) haue a certaine foreknowledge of battell, and will prepare themselues man-like for the same. They wil mourne for the losse, or deathes of their maisters, and are so apt to endure labor, that it is written of the horses of the Samarrans, that they would gallop a hundred and fifty miles end-wayes, without rest or stay: they are naturally of

long life, and by choice keeping, haue bene brought to summe vp fifty yeares; but for thirty yeares it is much ordinary. The Mares are lesse liued, as till twenty, or fiue and twenty at the most. They are of all beasts the most beautifull of shape, they are fit for the saddle at foure yeares of age, for the warres at six, for the race at eight, and for hunting, or for extreame matches, at ten or eleuen: the females beare their Foales full eleuen months, and foale in the twelfth: the best time for their ingendring is in March at the increase of the Moone, or in the middle part thereof, and the Mare foaleth her foale standing: they are supposed to be so louing and kinde to their generation, that if a foale loose the damme, yet the other mares which are milche, will of their owne accord lend their teates, and feede or nurse vp the orphan foale. Horses are subiect to more diseases then any other beast, for they haue full as many as belongeth vnto a man; and yet notwithstanding, all those diseases may be cured by twelue medicines onely, as you shall finde by reading of the sequell which followeth.

How to cure all the infirmities in Horſes, either inward, or outward, with twelue medicines onely, and all not worth twelue pence.

The firſt poynt.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the firſt medicine following.

All Feuers in generall.
The peſtilence.
A Horſe taken.
The falling euill.
The palſey, or ſhaking euill.
The nigh he mare.
Hyde-bound.
All conſumptions.
The breſt griefe.
The anticor.
All tyred peſſe.
The loathing of meat.
Caſting out of drinke.
All furfeits.
The hungry euill.
Sicke liuer.
Sicke gall.
Sicke ſpleene.
Sicke kidneys.
The yellowes.
The dropſie.
Coſtiuenes in the body.
The Botts.
All wormes.
Piſſing bloud.
The mattering yard.
Shedding of the ſeed.
Falling of the yard.
Eating of hens dung.
The falling of the creſt.

The first Medicine.

If the horſe haue bene brought weake by ſickneſſe, and that you finde it proceedeth from ſome inward infection, or corruption of bloud, you ſhall giue him in the morning faſting two ſpooneſull of the powder of Diapente, well brewed and toſt to and fro in a pinte of ſweete wine, as Muſkadine, or Malmſey, and then ride or walke him vp and downe in the Sunne an hower after: then ſet him vp very warme in the ſtable, and let him faſt an hower, and then giue him ſuch prouender as he will eate, and his hay ſprinkled with a little water: But if his ſickneſs procted from any colde cauſe, as from ouer-riding, and too ſodaine cooling, or from waſhing when he was hot, or ſuch like, then you ſhall giue the ſame quantity of Diapente in Sacke, or other hot wine, in the ſame manner, as aforeſaid: But if his ſickneſs be leſſe contagious, or that wine is not ready to be had, then you ſhall giue the ſame quantity of the aforelaid powder, either in a quart of ſtrong Ale, or a quart of ſtronge Beere, obſeruing all the inſtructions formerly declared. Now for this powder which is called Diapente, or (of ſome) Horſe Methridate, becauſe it is a generall Antidote

a preſeruatiue againſt al poyſonous infection, you ſhall make it in this manner. Take of *Ariſtolochia rotunda*, of *Gentiana*, of *Myrrhe*, of *Bacchi laurei*, and of *Eboris*, of each a like quantity, beat them all togither in a morter to a very fine powder, and then ſearſe it till not any groſſnes be left, and then keepe it either in a cloſe pot, or in a bladder, and vſe it as before ſaide when you ſhall haue occaſion, and obſerue to doe it diuers mornings togither, if the ſicknes be violent. Now for as much as this powder may many times be wanting, or at leaſt hard to come by on the ſodaine, therefore in caſe of ſuch extreamity you ſhall take a good handfull of *Celladine*, roote and leaues and all, and hauing picke and clenſed them, you ſhall take of *Wormewood*, and of *Rue*, of each halfe an handfull, boyle theſe in a pottle of ſtronge Ale or Beere, till a full halfe be conſumed, then ſtraine it, and preſſe the hearbes exceedingly, and then diſſolue into the drinke almoſt halfe a pound of ſweete butter, and an ounce and a halfe of the beſt treakle: and being no more but luke warme, giue it the horſe to drinke in the morning faſting, and ride or walke him an howre after it, then ſet him vp warme, and let him faſt an other howre, then giue him meate as aforeſaid: and doe thus diuers mornings accor-

ding to the greatnes of his sicknes. Now in this cure, you must by no meanes forget to let the horse bloud in the neck-veine, an howre or two before you giue him the first drinke, and let him bleede till you see the corrupt bloud change & begin to looke pure, to know which, you shall saue the first bloud, and the last bloud in two saucers, and as they coole, they will easily shewe you the difference. Now if your horse happen to fall sodenly sicke vnder you, as you trauell, when there is no towne nor helpe neere you, then you shall presently light from his backe, and with a sharp poynted knife, or bodkin, or for want of both, with a stronge poynt tagge, you shall pricke him in the roofe of the mouth amongst the barres, somewhat neere to his vppermost teeth, and make him bleed well, walking him foreward, and suffering him to champe and eate his owne bloud which is very wholesome, and almost a present cure: Now if the bloud stanch of it selfe (as commonly it will) then you shall presently pisse in his mouth, and so ryde him with all gentlenesse and ease home-ward, and being set vp warme, wash his mouth and nostrills with vineger, and the next morning let him bloud in the neckeveine, and giue him either of the drenches before prescribed, and no doubt

but

but you may hold on your iourney without danger. Now if in the pricking of the horse in the mouth, you either strike your knife too deepe, or else cut the veine in sunder, whereby you cannot stanch the bloud (as it many times hapneth) in this case you shall put some big round peece of wood into the horses mouth (to keepe him from byting) and then take a little of the fine downe of a Hares skinne, or a Conies skinne, or (for want of them) the fine linte of any wollen cloth, and hold it hard to the wound and it will stanch it, neither will it be lickt away with the horses tongue.

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

All head-ach.
All frensie.
The lethargie.
The staggers.
The posse.
All colds.
All coughes, or wet or dry.
All shortnes of breath.
Broken winde.
Rotten lungs.
The Glangers.
Mourning of the chyne.
Laxe, or loosenes.
The bloudy fluxe.

The second Medicine.

For any of these diseases of the head, or lunges

lunges, or other parts by them offended, you shall in any wise first let the horse bloud in the necke-veine, and let him bleed exceeding well, that is to say, till you see the bloud change, and that corruption come to pureneſſe, then ſtanch the veine, and take of *Aſſafetida* as much as a haſſell nut, and diſſolue it in a ſaucer full of ſtrong wine vineger, and then take fine flaxe hurds and dip them therein, and then ſtop the ſame hard into the horſes eares, and with a needle and a thred ſtich the tippes of the horſes eares together, to keepe the medicine in from ſhaking forth: then take of the white cankerous moſſe, which growes vpon an old oake pale, or other oake wood, a good handfull or more, and boyle it in a pottle of new milke till one halfe be conſumed then ſtrayne it, and preſſe the moſſe exceedingly, and being luke warme giue it the horſe to drinke faſting in the morning, and ride or walke him an hower after it gently, then ſet him vp warme, and hauing ſtood an hower, then offer him ſuch meat as he will moſt willingly eate, and in any wiſe ſprinckle his hay with water, and thus doe diuers mornings together, according to the greatnes of his ſicknes: but if you ſhall perceiue that he caſteth foule and filthy matter at his noſtrils, then you ſhall euery morning as ſoone as you

haue

haue giuen the drench, take of *Auripigmentum* two drammes, of *Tussilaginis* made into powder as much, then with *Turpentine* worke them to a stiffe past, and make little round cakes thereof, the compasse of a groat, but much thicker, and dry them a little; then take a chafingdish and coales, and laying one or two of these cakes thereon, couer them with a tunnell, such as you tunne wine or beere into bottles with, that the smoake may ascend through the same: then hauing made the horses head fast, put the smoak to his nostrils, and perfume him well with the same, and though at the first he be somwhat coy to take the smoake, yet hauing once felt the smell thereof, he will take such delight therein, that he will of his owne accord thrust his nose to the same: assone as you haue perfumed your horse, you shall ride him forth till he begin to sweat, and then bring him home and set him vp warme, and hauing so stood an hower or more, then giue him meate as before sayd, but by no meanes let him drinke any cold water, either in his sicknes or out of his sicknes, but when you may ride him after it, which if either weaknes, leasure, time or place doe hinder you to doe, then you shall heate a pottle of water on the fire scalding hot, & put it into a gallō or two of cold water, so that it

may

may onely take the coldneſſe away: and then caſt a handfull or two of ground malt or wheat branne into the ſame and ſo giue it the horſe to drinke.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the third medicine following.

Impoſtumes in the Eares.
The Vines.
Vlcers in the noſe.
All wens whatſoeuer.
The Obit euill.
Sweld ſtones.
Incording or burſting.

The third Medicine.

For any of theſe outward infirmities or ſwellings, you ſhall take a penniworth of pepper beaten to fine pouder, a ſpoonefull of Swines greaſe, the iuyce of a handfull of Rue, two ſpoonfull of ſtrong wine vinegar, and mixe them well altogether: then if the ſwelling be about the horſes head, face, or throat, you ſhall take ſtale hurds and ſteepe them therein, and ſtop it hard into the horſes eares and ſtich the tippes together with a needle and a thread, as in the ſecond medi-

cine

cine, renewing it once in two dayes till the ſwelling goe away. But if it be in any other part of the body, then with this oyntment you ſhall anoynt the greeued place twice a day, till the infirmity conſume away. Now for the ſwelling about the Cods or priuy members, it ſhall be good before you anoynt them with this oyntment, to bath them well with cold water, as either by trotting the horſe into ſome deepe ponde, or els by taking a paile of cold water, and dipping a cloth into the ſame, to bath, clap, and waſh the Cods therewith, then drying them with another cleane cloth, lay on the oyntment, which is a preſent cure.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the fourth medicine following.

The pole euill.
Swelling after blood-letting.
The withers hurt.
All galld backs.
All ſtiffe ſafts.
The nanell-gall.
The Strangle.
The botch in the groyne.
All Fiſtults.
Biting with venomous beaſts or wormes.

The fourth medicine.

For any of these filthy imposthumations, galls or swellings, you shall take the earth some of a mudde wall which hath no lime in it, but onely earth, straw, or litter, and you shall boyle it in strong wine vinegar till it become very thicke like a *pultus*, then being very hot apply it to the sore, renewing it once in twelue or foure and twenty houres, and it will not only ripen it and breake it, but also draw it, search it, and heale it most perfectly: as experience wil manifest it.

All these infirmities are cured by the fift medicine following.

Mangines in the maine.
Mangines in the tayle.
The Mallander.
The Sellander.
The paines.
The Scratches.
All kyb'd heeles.
The leprosie.
The farcye.
The generall scab.
All lice or nittes or other vermine.

The fift Medicine.

First in any wise you shall let the horse blood in the necke-veine, and you shall suffer him

him to bleed very well (becauſe corruption of blood is the onely breeder of theſe infirmities) then hauing with knife, launcet, curry combe, hayre-cloth, or ſuch like, opened the knots or puſtules, and rubd away all ſcurfe or filthineſſe, laying the ſores open and raw and as it were ready to bleede, then you ſhall take of yellow *Arſicke* beaten to fine powder, and clarified hogges greaſe, of each a little quantity, and beat them well together till they come to a perfect oyntment, then hauing tyed the horſes head vp faſt to the rack, in ſuch wiſe that hee can neither licke nor bite himſelfe, with this oyntment anoynt all the ſores & other offended places very well ouer, holding ſome hot barre of iron or fire-ſhouell heated againſt the ſame, that the oyntment may the better and ſpeedilier enter into the ſame: and being thus anoynted, let him ſtand the ſpace of two or three houres at the leaſt tyed as beforeſaid: which done, take of the ſtrongeſt vrine you can get, and with the ſame waſh away all the oyntment whereſoeuer it was layd, and then vntye the horſe and put him to his meate: and thus doe once a day, till the ſores drye vp and beginne to ſhull away.

All these infirmities are cured by the first medicine following.

All woundes in generall.
All Synewes cut.
All woundes with shot.
Burning with lime.
Mad dogge biting.
Foundering.
Frettizing.
Surbaiting.
All loose hooses,
Casting of the hoose.
Hoose-bound.

The first Medicine.

Take of Turpentine, waxe, and hogges grease, of each a like quantity, first melt the yellow waxe and hogges greale vppon a soft fire, then take it off and dissolue the turpentine into it, and stirre it very well together, then put it into a Gally pot and let it coole: & with this salue, tent, or plaister any wound or sore, & it wil heale it: also with the same anoint the croners of your horses hooses, and putting wheat branne vnto it, being boyling hot, stop vp your horses feet therewith, in case either of founder, frettize, surbat, or such like infirmity.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſeauenth medicine following.

All old vlcers.
The Shackle gall.
The Canker,
The Anbury.
All bruiſes broken.
All ouer-reaches.
The crowne ſcab,
The crownet hurt.
Grauelling.
Prick in the ſoale.
A retrait.
Cloying.
The rotten ſruſh.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the way onely contained in the ſeauenth medicine following.

The bloudy rifts.
The bladders.
The lampas.
All mouth Cankers.
All heat in the mouth.
The tongue hurt.
The paps.
The tooth-ake.
Shedding of hayre.
The felcer worme.

The ſeauenth Medicine.

Take of new milke three quarts, a good handfull of Plantaine, let it boyle till a full pint be conſumed, then take three ounces of Allome, and one ounce & an halfe of white ſugar Candy, both beeing made into a very fine pouder, and three ſpoonefull of ſtrong

wine

wine vineger, and put them into the milke, then let it boyle a little till it haue a hard curde, then straine it and saue the whay, wherwith you shall first bath the sore, the whay being made warme: then with a cleane cloth dry the sore, and then apply to it this salue: take of turpentine, yellow wax and hogs-grease of each an ounce, and of verdigrease ground to fine pouder an ounce and a halfe, mixe all these very wel together on a soft fire, & then put it into a gally pot and let it coole: but in case where the bruise is not broken, yet likely to breake, there you shall only apply the fourth medicine onely, mentioned before.

All these infirmities are cured by the eighth medicine following.

All conuulsions of sinewes.
All Crampes whatsoeuer.
The necke-nicke.
Shoulder splat.
All swel d legges.
Ouer-reach in the
All windgalls.
Wrench in the nether ioynt.
All bruises vnbroke.
All straines whatsoeuer.

The

The eight Medicine.

Take ſtrong wine vineger & patch greaſe of each a like quantity and boye it on the fire then with wheate branne make it into a hot pultus and being ſo warme as the horſe may well indure it, apply it twice a day to the grieued place, but in caſe the ſorance bee where you cannot bind any pultus vnto it, then you ſhall onely take patch greaſe and being molten very hot with the ſame, bath the horſe twiſe or thrice a day and giue him very moderate exerciſe before and after his dreſſing, and it will not onely take away all paine and anguiſh but alſo remooue all ſwellings, gourdings, or any other eyelore whatſoeuer.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ninth medicine following.

All light galls. To dry vp humors.
To ſkinne ſores.

The ninth Medicine.

Firſt bath the ſore place with hot moulten Butter, then ſtrow vppon it the pouder of Roſſen, laſtly take a ſpooneſull or two of very thicke Creame, and with the foote of a Chimney bring it to a very thicke paſt, then ſpread it alſo vpon the ſore and it will heale, dye and ſkinne it in a ſhort ſpace.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the tenth medicine following.

All watry eyes.
All blood-ſhotten eies
All dimneſſe of ſight.
The pin and web in the eye.
All Pearls or ſpots.
All lunaticke eyes.
All vlcers in the eyes.
All cankers in the eyes.
All Fiſtulas in the eies.
The hawe in the eye.

The tenth Medicine.

Take true ground-Iuy, which of ſome is called alehoofe, and beat it well in a morter, and if it be very drye drop a little white roſe-water into it, or a little of the water of the hearbe Eyebright, then ſtraine it well into a cleane glaſſe, and with that iuyce waſh, anoynt, or tent the ſores in the eyes at leaſt three or foure times a day: as for the hawes or hogs in a horſes eyes, euery common Smith knowes in what ſort to cut them away, and that eaſily.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the eleuenth medicine following.

All ſplents.
All Spauens.
All Curbs.
All ringbones.
All quitterbones.
All bony excreſcions.

The

The eleuenth Medicine.

Take white *Arſnicke* ground to pouder and make a little ſlit vppon the head of the excreſcion the length of a barley corne, and downe to the bone, then rayſe vp the ſkinne with a fine cornet, and put in as much of the *Arſnicke* as wil lye vppon a three halfepence, and then bind vpon the ſore a little dry flaxe hurds, which done tye vp the horſes head to the racke, ſo as he may not bite the ſore place, and let him ſo ſtand the ſpace of two or three houres, for in that time the anguiſh will bee gone and the medicine will haue done working, then put the horſe to his meat either in the houſe or abroad, and the excreſcion will rotte & fall away of it ſelfe, which ſeene you may heale vp the ſore, either with the ſixt or the ninth medicine ſpecified before.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the twelfth Medicine following.

All broken bones, backe.
All bones out of ioynt. Horſe-hipped.
Swaying of the backe. Horſe-ſtifled.
Weakeneſſe in the

The twelfth Medicine.

The bones being placed in their true and proper places, according to the forme of the

member, you shall first bath the grieued place with warme patch greasse, then clap about it a bynding plaster of pitch, rosen, masticke, and sallet oyle, well mixt togither and molten on the fire, then sould the limbe about with fine flaxe hurds, and then splent it with broade, flat, strong and soft splents, and remoue not the dressing for the space of fifteene dayes, except you finde the roulers to slacken which is a very good signe and then you may strayten them againe, or if you finde the member increase in swelling, and that the roulers grow as it were straiter and strayter then you may giue the members ease, for it is a signe it was sould too straight before, and thus you shal dresse it but twice in thirty dayes, or there about, in which time the bones will be knit, but if through the breatch or dislocation, you finde any grose substance to appeare about the grieued place, then you shall twice or thrice a day bath it with hot patch greasse, & that wil take away the eie sore in a short space.

The

The emperour of all medicines concerning Horſes,

The ſecond poynt.

TAke of wheat meale ſix pounds, or as much as wil bring all the other ſimples following to a ſtiffe paſte: of Annis-ſeeds two ounces, of Commig-ſeedes ſix drams, of Carthamus one dram and a halfe, of Fenugreeke ſeed one ounce and two drammes, of Brimſton one ounce and a halfe, of Saller oyle one pint and two ounces, of Hony one pound & a halfe, of white wine foure pints, and all this muſt be made into a very ſtiffe paſte, the hard ſimples being pounded and ſearſt to a fine powder and ſo mixt with the wet ſimples, after this paſt is thus made, it muſt be kept in a very cleane cloth, and when you haue occaſion to vſe it, you ſhall take there of as much as will make a ronnd ball as big a mans fiſt, and this ball you ſhall by continuall waſhing or lauingng diſſolue in a gallon or two of faire running water, and ſo giue it the horſe to drinke, either after his heates, or after any violent labour or exerciſe, or when he is ſicke poore, leane, or inwardly diſeaſed, and full of foule ſurfaits, and then you ſhall ſuffer him to

drinke thereof as much and as oft as he pleaseth. Now it may be at the first, that partly through the colour thereof, & partly through the smell, the horse will be coy to tast it, but care not you therefore, but be sure to keepe him from all water else but it onely, and that he may the readier take it, you shall doe well at first to offer him this water in the darke, that the colour may not offend him, of which when he hath but once tasted, he will then forsake all water whatsoeuer to drinke of this water onely, as I haue often knowne by experience. Now touching the vertues which appertaine to this medicine, they are these: first if your horse be neuer so poore, leane, surfaited and diseased, if you giue your horse of this water with the ball dissolued in it as aforesaid, it will in fourteene dayes not onely clense and scowre him from all infirmitie, but also feede him and make him fat with good and sound flesh, so as he shall be fit either for the Market, or for present trauell: Secondly, if your horse be inwardly foule and fatt, and haue either by orderly or disorderly riding had his grease molten within him, then this medicine vsed as aforesaid, is a most excellent and soueraine purge or scowring, and maketh the horse not onely auoid all such filthy and ill matter as lies molten in his body, and would

breed

breed moſt dangerous and mortall ſickneſſes, but alſo it comforteth and ſtrengthneth the inward parts, and breedes great courage and ſpirit in the horſe, whence it comes to paſſe that it is of eſpeciall and great vſe for hunting horſes, & rúning horſes, to be giuen after their heates, becauſe it doth cleanſe the body, preuents all inward ſickneſſes, keepes a horſe coole and ſoluble in his body, and adds more courage & mettle then any other foode whatſoeuer: Laſtly the vſe of this medicine one fortnight is as good as a quarter of a yeares graſſe at any time of the yeare, and worketh as many and more good effects, eſpecially in this, that this medicine is to be had at al times, and graſſe is to be had but onely in the Summer ſeaſon: and whereas at graſſe (if it be ranke and ſweet) a horſe is in danger of many ſickneſſes, as the yellowes, ſtaggers, and many other which proceed from the corruption of the bloud, or the heat of the ſeaſon, by the vſe of this medicine all thoſe infirmities are taken away, and the horſe recouereth fleſh, ſtrength, and liuelihood of ſpirit, without any danger, as proofe ſhall teſtifie, much better then my writing.

The

The third poynt.

How to cure all the diſeaſes in Cattell, as Oxe, Cowe, Bull, or Calfe, with ſednew medicines onely.

The Caracter, or nature of the Oxe, Bull, Cowe, or Calfe.

THe Oxe, Bull, Cowe, or Calfe, for indeed they are but one & the ſelfe ſame in generation, are beaſts naturally of a ſlow and heauy diſpoſition, yet fit for the draught, being temperately handled, and eſpecially the Oxen or Bulls, the Cowes may be and are ſomtimes imployed in the ſame worke, but yet they are more fit for the paile, or for yeelding of milke, which they yeeld in greater aboundance then any other beaſts whatſoeuer, their fleſh is the beſt and moſt wholſomeſt for the ſuſtenance of man, and therefore when they are paſt labour, or other commodity, they may be fedde and ſould to the ſhambles: The fat of theſe beaſts is ſoft, and apt vpon any violent exerciſe to melt whence it proceeds that in their labour they may not be driuen aboue an ordinary foote-pace: their ſkinnes are of very great

great price, being a leather of that firme, faſt and hard compoſition, that with ordinary liquering or working in oyle, it withſtandeth all wet and weather, and out weareth all other leather whatſoeuer. Of theſe kinde of Cattell with vs in this Iland of great Brittaine are foure ſorts: the firſt, and beſt, are thoſe which are bred in the weſt parts, as in Somerſetſhire, Gloſter-ſhire, Dorſet-ſhire, and the Countries adioyning, theſe are for the moſt part of a bloud red colour, with great, large, and long bodies, tall of ſtature, and ſleenderly caſt downewards, their hornes are little and crooked, and the milke which the Cowes giue is the moſt beſt and wholſomeſt of all other. The ſecond ſort are bred in the countries of Darby-ſhire, Cheſſe-ſhire, Lancha-ſhire, Yorke-ſhire, and the countries adioyning: theſe are for the moſt part of a coole blacke colour, with large bodyes and ſhort legges, ſtately large and white hornes, and the Cowe moſt fruitfull of all other for breed. The third ſort are bred in Lincolneſhire and the countries adioyning and are of a pied colour, very tall, and large of body, onely ſlender and long legged. The fourth ſort are bred in the extreameſt part of the North as in Northumberland and beyond the Tweede, they are the leaſt of all the other with ſhort low

bodies

bodies and very little hornes, yet is their flesh most excellent and the sweetest beefe of allother, whence our ancient heardsmen conclude, that the west country beast is best for the paule, the yorkshire best for the hide & tallow, the Lincolnshire for trauell, and the Northumberland for the shambles: they haue all as many diseases as the horse, yet all may be cured by seauen medicines onely.

All these infirmities are cured in Cattell by the first medicine following.

All Feuers.	All wormes.
The pestilence.	Vomiting of blood.
The gargill.	Milting.
The mourraine.	To prouoke vrine.
All misliking.	The ouerflow of the gall.
All leannes.	A Cow wethered.
All fluxes.	All faintnes.
The pissing of blood.	How to breed milke.
Hide-bound.	The Pantas.
The drie skinne.	The losse of the cud.
The Lunge-growne.	The rot.
Swallowing of all poison whatsoeuer.	

The first Medicine.

First assoone as you perceiue your beast to droop, you shall in any wise let him bloud in the

the necke veine, and let him bleede well (that is to ſay) till you ſee alteration in the blood; then take of plantaine, of rewe, of wormwood, of houſleike, of woodroſſe, of ſheppards purſe, of Smallage, and of galworte. of each of theſe (or of ſo many as you can conueniently get) halfe a handful, beat them wel in a morter and then mixe therewith a pinte of vrine & a handfull of henns dunge ſtrayned all together exceeding much, then put this Iuyce ſo ſtrayned to a full ale-quarte of ſtronge beere or ſtrong ale, & ſo ſet it on the fire and boyle it till a full halfe bee conſumed, then take it from the fire, & diſſolue into it halfe an ounce of the beſt treacle and a ſpoonfull of the iuyce of Garlicke, then take of Myrhe, of Iuory, of Bay-berries, of Cinamon, and of Annis ſeedes beaten to fine pouder two good ſpoonefull, and brew it very well with the ale, then being ſufficiently wel cool'd giue it the beaſt to drinke with a horne, early in the morning faſting, and chaſe the Beaſt vp and downe, halfe an houre after, then put him where hee may come to no meate for an houre and an halfe after, and thus do two or three mornings together according to the greatnes of his ſicknes: But if you find his dewe-lap begin to ſwell, then you ſhall with a ſharp knife ſlit it, and opening of the skinne you ſhall thruſt into

to it halfe a handfull of Speare-graſſe and ſalt chopt together, and then ſtitch it vp againe and anoint it with butter and tarre mixt together, and ſo put the beaſt to a freſh paſture, but by no meanes let the graſſe be too ranck, for that is moſt dangerous.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſecond medicine following.

The belly ake.
All colds in generall.
Dropping noſtrils.
All coſtiuenes.
All coughes or haufts.
All ſhortneſſe of breath.
A generall purge for Cattell.

The ſecond Medicine.

Firſt, you ſhall in any wiſe let the beaſt bloud, as in the former Medicine, then take a quart of ſtronge Ale and boyle it on the fier and ſcume it well, then take it of and diſolue into it a ſpounfull of tarre and a ſpounfull of the Iuice of Garlike, which done take of ſugarcandy of Fenugreeke, and of brimſtone, all being beaten to a fine powder, the quantity of three ſponfull, brew them well together with the Ale till it be ſufficiently well cold, then put to it a quarter of a pint of Sallet-oyle and ſo giue it the beaſt to drinke faſting,

ſling, and cheſe him and vſe him as was be fore preſcrybed in the former Medicine.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the third Medecine following.

The Sturdy,	All impoſtumes,
The neck gald,	All Byles,
The neck bruyſd,	All Botches,
The neck ſweld,	The dew-boulne,
The cloſh,	Catell goared
All ſwellings in gene-rall in any part.	All wounds what-ſo-euer.

The third Medecine.

Firſt in caſe of the ſturdy you ſhall open the skull vpon the forehead and take out the blader, then heale the ſore with the ſalue following, but in caſe of dewebouine where the bleane riſeth on the tongue or in the mouth, there you ſhal firſt break the bleane, and thruſt out the filth then rub the ſore with ſalte and earth, and after apply the ſalue following, which is this. Take the greene leaues of *Ariſtolochia* of freſh greaſe, of tallow, of the aſhes of an old burnt ſhoe, of terpentine, of tarre, and of lyllie roots of each a like quantity, beate them all in a morter till they come to a perfit ſalue which if it proue too lenwicke or moyſt then you ſhall take as much yellow

waxe

waxe as will ſtiffen it, and with this ſalue anoynt the ſore places, and it is a preſent remedie.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the fourth Medicine following.

The Barbs,	Looſe teeth,
The Bleane,	The tonge venomed
The Canker in the mouth,	The falling of the palate.

The fourth Medicine.

Firſt thruſt your hand into the beaſts mouth, and if there be any Bliſters riſen or the pallat ſalne, rub the one away and put vp the other, then take of woodbine leaues, of Sage, of Plantain and of Salt, of each halfe an handfull, boyle them well in a quart of running water, a pint of vinegar, & halfe a pint of hony, then with the water waſh the ſore places very well and it is a preſent remedy.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the fift Medicine following.

All ſore eies,	The pinne in the eie,
The haw in the eie,	The web in the eye,

The fift Medicine.

Firſt you ſhall let the horſe blood in the temple

ple veines, and cut out the hawes if they offend him, which euery ordinary Smith can doe, then take an egge and open it in the crowne, and put out halfe the white, then fill it vp againe with ſalt, and then roſte it in the hot embers ſo long and ſo hard that you may beat it to a fine powder, which done, diſſolue ſome of that powder in a ſpoonefull of the water of eiebright, and a ſpoonefull of the iuyce of houſe-leeke, & with the ſame waſh the beaſts eye twice or thrice a day, & it is a preſent remedie.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſixt medicine following.

The worme in the tayle.	The byting with venemous beaſts
The generall ſcabbe.	All lyce or tickes.
The party colour ſcab.	All prickes with
The Itch or ſcurfe.	thornes, or ſtubbes.
The byting of a mad dogge.	To be ſhrewe-runne.

The ſixt medicine.

You ſhall firſt make a ſtrong lye with old vrine, and the aſhes of aſh-wood, then take a pynte of this lye and adde to it of tarre, o blacke ſope, of coperas, of boares greaſe, of brimſton, of peper, of ſtaues-aker, and of plan-

plaintaine of each a like quantity, as much as will bring the lye to a thicke and ſtiiffe ſalue, then with the ſame annoynt all the ſore places: but in caſe the beaſt be ſhrew runne onely and haue no other infirmity, then you ſhall take a bramble which groweth at both ends, and with the ſame beate all ouer the body of the beaſt, and if you can conueniently, you ſhall alſo drawe his whole body vnder a bramble which groweth at both ends as aforeſayd.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſeuenth medicine following.

All ſtaines whatſoeuer
All ſorenes in the ſinewes.
All ſtifnes in the neck.
The goute.
All broken bones.
Al grieues in the houes
The foule.

The ſeauenth medicine.

Take mallowes, chikweede, and galling-gall, and boyle them in vrine, butter, burgundy, pitch, tallow, and linſeed oyle till they be ſo ſoft that you may beat them to a ſalue, which done, apply that ſalue to the grieued place very hot, either as an oyntment, or as a pultus, and it is a preſent remedy, as hath bene often proued.

The

The fourth poynt.

How to cure all the diſeaſes in Sheep with ſix medicines onely.

The Caracter or nature of the Sheepe.

SHeepe are naturally of a hot diſpoſition, weake & tender, yet ſo free from gredines that they will liue of leſſe foode then any other beaſt of their bignes: they are of a moſt ſingular profit and eſteeme, as hauing in them not about them any thing which is not of ſome good vſe, the worſt of which are their houes, and yet the very treading of them vpon the ground are a good manuring and inriching of the ſame: as for their fleeces, their fleſh and other intralls, who knowes not the excellent goodnes thereof? The Rams and Ewes are fit for generation from two yeares of age till they be ten, and after that they are onely for the ſhambles: the Ewes carrie their lambes in their bodyes a hundred and fifty dayes and no longer, according to common computation. Sheepe in our Iland of great Brittaine (which is not inferior to any kingdome in the world for the excellencie of good

Sheepe) are of ſundry natures, according to the alteration of the climats, for where the ground is moſt firtile, there the ſheep are large of body, and deepe woold, yet is the ſtaple but of an indifferent finenes, rather inclining to ſome courſenes, then yeelding the beſt thrid others are bred of a more barraine and wilde earth, yet if the leare be colde then is the ſtaple moſt courſe, and the wooll both ſhort and harſh, and the leaſt that are bred on the moſt barraine earth, though the ſheepe be the leaſt of body, and the leaſt of burthen, yet if the leare be warme and well coloured, the wooll is of all the fineſt, and the ſtaple of a fine and ſilke-like handling. To conclude, it is better and more naturall for a ſheepe to be bred abroade in the fields amongſt the flocke then domeſticke at home in the houſe, for ſo ſhall both his fleſh and fleece be better both for the taſt, and for all other ſeruice.

All theſe infirmities in ſheepe are cured by the firſt medicine following.

All feuers.
The red water.
The lunge-ſick.
All coughes.
All colds.

All diſeaſes of the gall.
The laundiſſe.
All ſickines comming of cholles.

All tough fleagme. To increase milke.
The Poxe. All wormes inward.
The wood euill. The losse of the cud.
The crampe. The Staggers.
All licking of poyson The generall rot.
To cause easie deliue- Water in the belly.
rance.

The first Medicine.

Take of wormewood flowers, of rue, of Coltsfoote, of lunge-wort, of plantaine, of lettice, of rosemary, of cinquefoyle, of horse-mint, of dyll, of Sage, of tansey, and of holy thistle, or of so many of those as you can conueniently get, of each a like quantity and beat them very well in a morter, then straine forth the iuyce thereof, and to a pint of a very sweet honnied water made with the best honny and running water, adde fiue or sixe spoonefull of this iuyce, then set it on the fire and boyle it with two spoonfull of the pouder of anny seeds, fitches, long pepper, and bay-berries made of equall quantities, then being taken from the fire put in as much sweet butter as a walnut, and two spoonfull of that Salt which is called *Adecus*, which is salt gathered (and made by the violence of the sunnes heat) vppon the salt marshes after the tide is gone away, or for want of it (because it is scarse) you may take as much of the best Spa-

nish salt, and all being well stirred together, so soone as it is luke warme giue it the sheepe to drinke with a horne, and morning and euening rubbe his mouth very well with the salt aforesaid, and it is a certaine cure, and hath beene often proued.

All these infirmities are cured by the second medicine following.

The Scabbe or Itch.
All maggots whatsoeuer.
The worme in the clawe.
All wild fier.
The Sturdy.
The turning euill.
The morefounde.
Sheepe taggd.
Sheepe belted.

The second Medicine.

First you shall let the Sheepe bloud in the eyeveines, then take tarre and fresh grease of each a like quantity, and mixing them wel together with a little Brimstone and the iuyce of Cherule, bring it to a salue, and with the same (after you haue bared, cleansed, and made all the sore places raw) anoint all the grieued place, or in case of the sturdy, after you haue opened the skull and taken out the bladder, plaster the sore therewith, and it is a certaine cure.

All these infirmities are cured by the third medicine following.

All paine in the ioynts. All Broken bones.
All bones out of ioynt.

The fourth Medicine.

First, after you haue placed the member right (which you may doe by the example of the sound member) then you shall bath the grieued place wel with butter and beere, then make a seardcloth of patchgreafe and yellow waxe, and warming it very hot lap it about the member, and if need require then splent it, and in case the member be broken renew it not til fifteene dayes be past, otherwise renew it once in three dayes.

All these infirmities are cured by the fourth medicine following.

All greiues in the eyes. All dimnesse of sight.

The fourth Medicine.

You shal first let the sheepe bloud in the eye-veines, then take of the iuyce of Celidine, that is to say, of the leaues in summer and of the roots in winter, and with the same wash the sheeps eyes, and it will helpe them.

All these infirmities are cured by the fift medicine following.

All greiues in the mouth.

All loosenesse of teeth.

The fift Medicine.

First you shal let the sheepe bloud in the gummes, then you shall take of earth, of Sage and of Salt, of each a like quantity, and beat them well together, and with the same rub the mouth of the sheep very well, but especially where it is greeued, and it helpeth.

All these infirmities are cured by the fixt medicine following.

All sickneſſe in Lambes.

Lambes that are yeaned sicke.

The sixth Medicine.

First you shal take vp the lambe and breath into the mouth thereof, then suckell or feede it with mares milke and a little water mixt together and made luke warme, and in any case during the sickness keepe it very warme for that is the greatest nourishment that can bee giuen vnto them, and best agreeth with them.

The fift poynt.

How to cure all the Diſeaſes in Goates with two Medicines onely.

The Carraller or nature of Goates.

GOates are naturally of a wanton, light, & ayry diſpoſition, giuen to much wildnes whence it comes that they are in many countries preſerued, as wee preſerue our Deere wild, and for the chaſe, and ſurely they will make excellent ſport in their hunting: They doe bring forth their young kids in more abundance then ſheepe doe lambes, for they doe ſeldome bring forth vnder two, very often three, and ſometimes foure, they carry their kids in their bodyes fiue monthes as ſheepe doe, and ſeldome growe barraine but through extreame fatnes, they begin very early to goe to the bucke as in the firſt yeare, whence it comes that they continue not long in bearing as not aboue three or foure yeares at the moſt: Their greateſt and beſt foode is the browzing vppon young trees and therefore they ſhould ſo go to the buck, that they

might bring forth their yong ones in the month of March or Aprill, when euery tree begins to bud: They are naturally euer good Phisitions for themselues, and when they find any imperfection wil seeke out cures for the same, as by letting themselues blood vppon briers, thornes, bulrushes and such like, they are much subiect to aborsement or casting of their yong ones, especially in extreame cold seasons, whence it comes that they should haue euer a shed prouided for thē in the winter season: The hayre of the goates in some countryes is yearely shorne off, and a course stuffe made thereof, wherewith they cloth the meaner sort of people: They do naturally see as well by day as by night, and their ages are best knowne by the knots and round risings about the nether part of their hornes. To conclude, their teeth are very dangerous for the spoyling of young trees, especially the olive tree, which if they but chance to lick on the tree, neuer beareth any fruite after it.

All these infirmities in Goates are cured by the first Medicine.

The pestilence,
The dropsie,
Hardnes to kidd,
The Staggers.

The

The first Medicine.

First you shall let the Goate bloud vnder the eies, and in the tayle, then you shall take of celladine leaues, of rushes, of reedes greene and of wormewood of each a like quantity, beate them in a morter and straine out the iuyce: then take foure or fiue spoonfull of that iuyce and mixe it with a pinte of yeruine and water, then put in a spoonfull of salte, & halfe a spoonfull of cloues beaten to fine pouder, & being luke warme giue it the Goate to drinke fasting, and let it fast two houres after it.

All these infirmities are cured by the second medicine.

All stoppings in the eares,
The dry scabbe,
The itch,
The swell stopt,
All maggots,
The tetter,
All fye-blowings.

The Second medicine.

First you shall take and clense away all the filth and scuffe which any way stoppeth or offendeth the grieued place, then take of honey, of Capons-grease, of blacke sope, of tarre, of brimston, and of the soote of a chimney, of each a spoonefull, and of Goates milke fiue spoonefull, mixe them all very well together till it come to a perfect oyntment, then

then it with annoynt the sore place very well, morning and euening: and if the shoping haue bene very longe, or that the Goate be much inwardly dryed, then you shall take two inches of a smale candles end and thrust it vp into the Goates tuell, in the manner of a suppository, and it will not onely clense the bagge and giue the Goate greate ease in his body, but also keepe the place from stopping euer after.

The sixt poynt.

How to cure all the diseases in Swine with sinew medicines onely.

The Caracter or nature of the Swine.

SWine are naturally of a sluttish, sloothfull, and deuouring disposition, giuen onely to gredynesse and spoyle, whence commeth the saying of the husbandman, that the swine is neuer good till he be in the dish: they are of most creatures the most aboundant in their breede, for they bring forth their litters three times in the yeare, and will bring forth ten

twelue

twelue, fifteene, and twenty sometimes in a litter, yet they wil neuer bring vp more pigges then she hath teates to giue suck with: such pigges as are pigged the beginning of the last of December haue teeth immediatly, the other haue not. Swine, of all other beasts, doe soonest shewe their sickenes, for if you pull but a brisstle from their backes and finde it bloudy at the neather end, or if he carry his neck on the one side, you may be well assured of present sickenes. Swine are to be vsed three seuerall wayes in the house, that is, for brawne, for bacon, and for porke: for brawne, the bore is onely in vse, and he is to be franke fed, and not fat, for the franke hardneth the flesh best: the Hogge is best for porke, most tender and sweetest, and fittest for present seruice: and the spayd Guyle, or spayd or gueld Sowe is best for bakon: feedeth soundest, taketh fat soonest, and hangeth by the walles vncorrupt longest. As there be house-hold and tame swine, so there be also wilde and sauadge swine, and they are somwhat lesse then the tame swine, yet by much more fierce and cruell, they differ little or nothing in nature, onely they are by their wildnes and much ranging, a great deale lesse apt to take infirmity or be sicke: To conclude, they are a good and wholsome meate, hauing nothing

thing in them or about them vicleſſe, as is found by daily experience.

All theſe infirmities in Swine are cured by the firſt medicine following.

All feuers. The meazle.
All bad ſickneſſes. The poxe.
The mourraine. The laxe.
The peſtilence. All vomiting.
The Catharre. The ſleeping euill.
The gall. All paine in the mytes.

The firſt medicine.

Firſt you ſhall let the Swine blood in the tayle, and vnder the eares, then binde vp the ſores with the greene barkes of oziers, which done, you ſhall take of barley meale two or three handfull, of red oaker and hens dunge of each a handfull, of the iuice of liuer wort, gall wort, and wormewood halfe a pynte, of treakle an ounce, mixe all theſe well with a pottle of honey and vrine blended togethet, then put it into a gallon or two of ſweete warme waſh or ſwillings, and ſo giue to the ſwine to drinke, and annoynt all the ſore places of his body with brimſton & bores greaſe mixed together, and during the time of his ſickneſs let his foode be onely dry beanes ſpelted on a mill.

All

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſecond medicine following.

All impoſtumes. Swine that are lugged
All leanenes or miſlike All maggots in the
All ſcurfe or mangi- eares.
nes.

The ſecond medicine.

Firſt you ſhall let the ſwine bloud in the tayle as aforeſayde, then if the impoſthume be rype, launce it, and thruſt out the filth, then heale the ſore with tarre and butter mixt togither, but if the impoſtume be hard then onely rub it with wheat meale and ſalt till it diſſolue, but if the infection be vniuerſall then annoynt the ſwine all ouer with boares greaſe, brimſton, vineger, blacke ſoape and hony mixt togither, each of like quantity, and hauing formerly rubd all the ſcurfe and filth away with a woolle card.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the third medicine following.

All vnnaturalnes in Sowes deuouring their births.

The third Medicine.

If your Sowe be giuen to much vnnaturalnes, and that ſhe will deuoure her pigges ſo ſoone

as

as she hath pigged them, you shall watch her piging and take them away as they fall, then take the wreckling or worst pigge, and annoynt & bath it all ouer with the iuyce of the hearb Stonecroppe, and then giue it the Sowe to deuoure, which so soone as she hath done, it will immediately make her so exceding sick and cause her to vomite so excedingly, that she will neuer after doe the same againe.

The seauenth poynt.

How to cure all the diseases in Doggs, with their seuerall sines and ills.

The Caruller, or nature of the Dogge.

The Grey-hound.

THere be of Doggs diuers kindes, though all concurre & come to one nature in the matter of diseases and infirmity: for there is first the Grey-hound which exceedeth in swiftnes, and is preserued for the chase, as ether to course the wilde Deere, the Hare, the Bore, the Wolfe, or ether vermine, he is a beast of infinite valoure and spirit, yet tender and apt by his fierseues to much casualty, and his onely vertue consisteth in the swiftnes of

his

his foote. Then there is the Hound which is of a more duller temper, whose onely glory is in his smell, hunting and finding out by his scent the tractes and footesteps of all sorts of wilde beasts in which he showeth so much cunning, that no any winding, turning, or are fall double can prevent his search, hee is both valiant and industrious, and so vnapalled with labour, that only by the continuance of his toyle hee maketh himselfe master of what prey soeuer he hunteth. Next vnto them is the Spaniell, which also is singular for his smell vppon Birdes, and the hound vppon Beasts: whence it comes that neither Partrige, Phesant, Raile, Quaile, Pecock nor any other Bird can escape their search, they are of all other Dogges the most louingest, humblest, and most familiar with the man: then there is the water Spaniell, whose scent is also his only glory, yet that scent is taken aloft from the ayre vppon the water, whereby it comes to passe that no water foule is safe from his search, he is also of a most exceeding strong constitution, being so very able to indure the cold, that no sharpnesse of winter nor frost troubleth him, but the water is as familiar with him as the ayre: Then there is the Mastiue, whose vertue is onely in his courage, strength, sharpnes of tooth, and spares

The Hound

The Spaniell.

to

to encounter with any fierce wilde beast, as Lyons, Beares, Bulls, Wolues, Tigers, and such like, against which they are so apt, willing, and so cunning in their fight, that they seldom or neuer part but victors. To conclude, for your Tumbler or Lurcher, whose delight is onely in killing the Cony, for the Licesces which onely enuieth the Foxe, and for your generall Mongrils whose vses are either for chasing away vermine or defence of the husbandmans yard, they were, and are in their speciall natures and qualities with the other forenamed dogges, and touching their diseases, they are cured by one and the selfe same medicines.

Tumblers & Mongrils

All these infirmities in dogges are cured by the first medicine following.

All wormes inwardly.
All coldes or stoppings.
The stone.
Costiuenes or belly-bound.

The first Medicine.

Make a strong decoction of worme-wood and of Southern-wood, then take a pint of the decoction and dissolue into it as much *Aloes* as halfe a hazell nut, and a good spoonfull of the pouder of Iuory and Brimstone mixt togither, then being luke warme giue

it the Dogge to drinke, and administer at his tuell two inches of a candles end in maner of a suppository.

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

All lice or fleas. All mangle.
All wormes outward. All hurts by wild beasts.
All Serpent-bitings. All gallings of feet.
All mad Dogge bi- All frettizing in the tings. feet.
All Galls or tetters. The Canker.
All itch or scab.

The second Medicine.

Make a strong decoction of Rewe, Sage, Mints, and a handfull or two of salt, then with the decoction wash over all the Dogges body, then take neate oile, hogges-grease, yellow waxe, turpentine, and coperas of each a like quantity, melt and mingle them together and with this oyntment anoynt all the sore places, especially those which hee cannot come to licke, or else scratcheth most, and it will speedily cure him.

all theſe infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

All tirednes. All bruiſes.
All wounds whatſoeuer. All paine in the eares.

The third medicine.

Firſt if the wound be great and gaping or in any fleſhy part, you ſhall ſtitch it vp with a needle and a little red ſilke, then take the yelke of an egge, and as much ſoot of a chimney, and twice ſo much of the iuyce of greene tobacco, and the iuyce of Mellilot, with as much freſh butter as will bring all theſe to a ſalue, being beaten and mingled well together on a ſoft fire, then with this ſalue either ſalue or plaiſter the greeued place, and it is a preſent remedy for all the former greeuances, as hath beene often by me and others experimented.

The eighth poynt.

How to cure all the Diseases in Conies or Hares, with one Medicine onely.

The Character of Hares or Conies.

HAres or Conies are small Beasts of a much more melancholy disposition then other beasts, whence commeth the hardnes of their living, for as it is written they will feed fat with the white finde of the frost, or the snow either: certaine it is that in the frost and sharpest time of winter they feed best, because then the frost biting the soggy grasse maketh it most sweet: vppon which they delight most to feede: they are aboundant in their increase bringing forth their broods once every month, and of those broodes not vnder three or foure at the least: neighed doth she so soone disburden one broode but she presently runneth to the bucke and ingendreth for another: the male of these kindes are very vnnaturall, for if they can find where the yong ones are kindled, they presently devoure them: whence it comes to passe that the female at her

her time compleat withdraweth her selfe and hideth her yong, daubing and damming vp the hole till they bee able to runne and shift for themselues, and then she openeth the hole by little and little, giuing them liberty to take the ayre and vse their owne exercise: as for the profit of them, besides their flesh, which is an excellent food, their skins are of great price, be a most excellent furre, and little inferiour for warmth, sweetnes, and goodnes, to any other: againe, the wool or haire of them is very good to make felts of, and indeed is so soft and fine that it is but a little inferior to the beaver: with which wool if it be mixed it maketh a most perfect and good felt. To conclude, they are beasts of much hardnes, and therefore no long life, and they take delight in hard and sandy grounds which are drye, for they haue no greater enemy then the wet, whence it proceedeth that their greatest infirmity is rottennes: yet such Hares or Connies as doe liue and delight in the clay earthes are euer the greatest, fattest, stoutest, and best either for the dish, or any sport whatsoeuer.

All Conies or Hares are subiect but to two infirmities onely, which are cured by this one medicine following.

The Rotte. Madnes.

The Medicines.

For these infirmities aboue named, you shall onely take the fineſt, ſweeteſt, and dryeſt hay you can get, and mixe it very well with the herbe hare-thiſtle, and therewith feede your Conies and Hares eſpecially in the winter ſeaſon, and it will not only preuent the infirmities, but alſo recouer and cure the ſickneſſes, when at any time they are infected.

The ninth poynt.

How to cure all the diſeaſes in Poultrye, as Cockes, Hens, Capons, Chikens, Turkies, Peacockes, Pheaſants, Partrige, Quales, Rayles, Dones of all kinde, and ſuch like with ſome medicines.

The Cockrell or natures of all ſorts of Poultrye.

The Cocke and his kinde

THe Cocke, from whence the Hennes, Capon & Chicken proceedeth & ſo all one, being the centinell & watch of the houſe, is a luſty, proude, valiant, and couragious birde, taking both delight in himſelfe and in other mens praiſes of him. It is writ of them that they are Aſtronomers, and know the courſe of the ſtarres; certaine it is that they keepe a true diſtance in their times, and crowe more after proportion then order, they are great commanders and rulers of their owne kinde, and ſo iealous of their wiues, that they will die ere any ſtrange Cocke inioy the leaſt ſhowe of their preſence. Of all beaſts whatſoeuer, none but he reioyceth after the act of generation

tion: the Hens are no lesse valiant then the Cocks if they be true bred, and will with their opposites fight to the last drop: they are exceeding loving and naturall to their young, and will not onely fight in their defence, but also starue themselues to giue the Chickens sustenance. Your Turkey is not vnlike vnto these birds, for the Cocke is proude, valiant, and apt to fight, onely the Hens are much lesse naturall, though somewhat more doting, for from her too much loue she will drawe her Chickens abroad, and by her wandring will loose them, neuer respecting her number, but so long as she hath one to follow her, so long she respecteth not what happeneth to the rest. The Turkey

Of this nature also is the Peacocke, who for beauty, pride, and vnderstanding exceedeth all other birds, yet onely are careleſſe of their young. The Peacocke is a birde of long life, ordinarily liuing to the yeares of fiue & twenty or vpwards, he is a dish much vsed at banquets, for showe, more then for taſt, for his flesh is not held exceeding wholesome: for it is certaine that if he be neuer so well and dry rosted ouer night, yet he will be bloud-rawe the next day following. Now contrary to the Peacocke, the Pheasant, Partridge, Quaile and Raile, are excellent birds for the table, and more dainty and wholsome then any other: The Peacocke

The Pheasant the Partrige, Quaile and Raile.

they are also excellent flights, and make rare sport before the hauke, they flye not high but neere to the ground, and though not very nimble of winge, yet swift after they are on winge: they loue not to flye long by reason of their much earnestnesse, but must haue many rests, but being so flowne with the hauke, they are the best, tenderest, and most pleasing foode: they bring forth their broods in great aboundance, and hauing once disclosed them, the young ones are able to defend themselues by flight, euen when the shel is on their crownes: so strong & wilie they are by nature as houle Doues are, of an innocent nature, and very chast, and neither male nor female change their make, but keepe together one true to the other, liuing as coupled by the bond of marriage, keeping their owne hen constantly neuer visiting the holes of others, vnlesse they be single by the death of their make: The females are humble to their males: the male and female are both carefull of their young ones, nay, you shall haue the Cocke oft times chastice the hen if she keepe not the nest well, and yet kinde they be to them when they are about to build, lay, and sit, as may be seene by their readines to them in that case: when the hen commeth off the nest, the Cocke goeth on presently. The Cocke will goe a-

broad

broad and firſt feede himſelfe well, and gorge himſelfe, & when he commeth home will diſgorge himſelfe againe, feeding his hen or his young ones. Stock-doues liue ordinarily (as *Plinie* affirmeth) thirty yeares. The Turtle doues of all the reſt are the louingſt to their make: for you ſhall ſee them alwaies flye together, vnleſſe the one of them be kild, then the other will not liue long after but pine away.

All theſe infirmities in Poultrye are cured by the firſt medicine following.

The flixe of the belly.
Drowſines of the braine.

The firſt Medicine.

You ſhall take peaſe-branne and ſcald it, either with water or ſweet whay, and giue it the poultrye to eate, and it will ſtop any ſcowring in theſe houſe-foule whatſoeuer, as hath bene often experienced.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſecond Medicine following.

The

The stopping of the belly. All molten greases. To auoid bruis'd bloud.

The second Medicine.

Take either bread made of wheat, or wheat corne, but bread is the better, and put it into a small trough, then put to the same a good quantity of mans vrine newly made & warme, and let the poultrye eate the bread or corne out of the vrine, and it will scowre them.

All these infirmities are cured by the third medicine following.

The pip. The roope. All lice. The stinging by wormes or venemous thinges.

The third medicine.

First you shall pull away the scale from the pip, and the black scurfe from the roope, and lay the sore raw and bare, then take of salt, Rue, Pepper, and sweet butter, of each a like quantity, and beat them together in a morter till it come to a salue, then with the same annoynt the sores and it helpeth.

All these infirmities are cured by the fourth medicine following.

All sore eyes All dimnes of sight.

The

The fourth medicine.

Take a leafe or two of ground Iuy, or as some call it alehoofe, and chawe it well in your mouth, then sucking the iuyce thereof hard, spit it into the eyes of your poultrye, and thus doe twice or thrice a day, and it is a most certaine cure, and often proued.

The tenth poinct.

How to cure all the diseases in water-foule, as Geese, Duckes, Swannes, Taills, Wedgeons, Shouelers, Herns, Puets, Buttery, Gulls, and such like, with one medicine onely.

The Character and natures of wilde Foule.

WIlde Foule though they differ much in name and proportions, yet in their generall natures there is small variety: they all loue to liue together in flockes and heards, and in like manner they flye together, yet not in route but like souldiers either in single or double files, and for the most part they flye triangle wise, one as it were leading the way, and the rest in two wide branches following

lowing, by which meanes they gather more winde vnder them, and are more able to mount their flights higher, which is that in which they most ioy: some write they flye so close one after another that the hindmost resteth his head on him that flyeth before him: how euer it is most certaine that they fly in a most decent and comely order: They doe for the most part keepe euer one nest, and in nourishing their young are most carefull and diligent, hyding them in holes, and in sedge bushes, and neuer discouering them till they be able by strength of winge to saue themselues in flying. They are of all creatures most vigilant and watchfull, seldome sleeping but when they are guarded by some of their owne company. They bring forth their broods commonly once a yeare, yet sometimes twice: yet those foule are rather domesticall then wilde, for such fruitfulnes euer springeth from some extraordinary keeping.

All water foule for the most part are subiect but to one infirmity onely, which is cured by this one medicine following.

The Gargill.

The Medicine.

Take a clone of Garlicke cleane pilld, and bruise

bruise it a little, and then roule it vp in sweet butter in the fashion of a Capons cram, and so giue it to your foule, and thus giue about three cloues of Garlicke at one time, and no more, and it is a present cure for this disease, or for any other inward sickneſſe which shall offend your water-foule at any time whatsoeuer.

The eleuenth poynt.

How to cure all the diseases in singing birdes as the Nightingale, Lynnet, Solitary Sparrow, Goldfinch, Bull-finch, Myſkin, Spynke, Canary-byrde, Cardiall, Larke, Callander, Black-birde, Robin, Throſtell, and such like with three Medicines onely.

The Character, and nature of all manner of singing Birdes.

ALl singing Birdes generally doe once a yeare change their colours in feathers, and alter their voyce in singing, and that in such sort that of a sodaine a man would say they were other birdes, which is a thing which hap-

hapneth not vnto the greater foules except it be onely the Crane, for they will at some times of the yeare grow blacker then at other some, especially in their old age: so likewise the black-bird will grow reddish, and in summer he singeth cleare and tunable, and in winter he stutteth and stammereth, but in December commonly hee is cleane mute and dumbe altogether: also after the black-bird is a yeare old, and especially the males, their billes turne white like luory, so likewise the Throstles or Mauisses all summer are painted about the necks with sundry colours, but in the winter they are all of one colour. The Nightingale also singeth almost fifteene dayes together in the height of the spring, and will learne easily to whistle: and so generally all other singing birds sing more at one time of the yeare then at another, except it bee such birdes as are altogether domesticall and tame, vsed onely to heare musicke, the voyces of men, and continuall clamors, candle light and torch light, such I say will not onely sing all the yeare long, but also all day and night without ceasing, as may bee dayly discerned in many Noblemen and Gentlemens houses. These singing Birdes seldome sing the first yeare, onely in the winter time they will a little record, and then when the Spring

The Black-bird.

The Throstle or Mauis.

The Nightingale.

approcheth

approacheth they will breake forth with their voices, and sound their notes full and perfect. And of all these singing birdes, the Linnet, Robin, Bulfinch, Stare, is most docible and apteſt both to rune, and to learne all seuerall tunes: they take delight in their cages and seruitude, onely they are apt to seed sodenly, and with their too much fatnes often corrupt and dye sodenly, therefore it is not good at any time to let them bee without chalke, sugar or chickweed, which is a great preservative and present helpe against the diseaſe of fatnes, and you muſt shift them in a freſh Cage euery month, and take their dung from them euery morning, and then blow their meat, and when you shift their cages, put the two dores together and blow on them, and they will shift themselues, for to handle them is dangerous, and when they moult or caſt their feathers, sprowt a little wine on them, and it will the sooner make them moult their old coat: and for those birdes that you would teach and bring vp to whiſtle, you muſt hang their Cages in such a place where they shal not heare the chirping of Sparrowes for naturally they will rather take the wild note, as I haue knowne by experience, & haue heard birdes, some crow like a Cocke, and counterfeit notes of birdes of other kinds contrary

The Linnet. The Robin redbreſt. The Bullfinch.

to

The Stare. to their owne kind: The Stare of all other Brides is very apt, ready, and tractable to be taught to whistle, and speake any thing without cutting or clipping the tongue, as I haue heard many speake as plaine as any parrat, but you must keepe them couered all ouer hauing a place where they may see their meat and water, and as you would teach a parrat, so teach them: And for the dieting of Birdes,

Dieting birdes. of the Stare feedeth chefely on raw beefe and bread soaked in water, both mixt together and small minced: the Blackbird and thrush feedeth on raw beefe being whole, and sticke on a stick in their Cage: the Bullfinch and Linnet feede on Rapeseedes, but you must take heed of mustardseed, for they are like to the rape seedes, and will make them pine away: The Canary Bird doth feed on canary seedes and rapeseedes mixt together: The Robin and Nightingale feede on oatmeale, or raw meat: but if you get them now and then some of the wormes, that doe breed among the flower at the bakers, it will much nuzzle them.

All theſe infirmities in ſinging Birdes are cured by the firſt Medicine following.

All melancholly.
Leannes or miſſlike,
Strangling of the breſt.
Moutting.
All lite.
The Roupe.
The Pthiſicke.
The Apoplexie.
To bring the voyce againe.
The pippe.
All coſtiuenes.
The priuie ſicknes.

The firſt medicine.

Take Sugar, Saffron and figges, of each a like quantity, and either chaw them or beat them in a morter, till they come to a paſt, and then giue it the bird to eat during the time of her ſickneſſe, and into her water put mellon ſeedes bruiſed and chopt very ſmall, prouided euer that you forget not in caſe of the pippe, or roope, firſt to pluck off the ſcale or ſcab, and then to giue the medicines after.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſecond medicine following.

All ſores or wounds.
All impoſtumes,
All Gouts.

The ſecond medicine.

Take of Butter and of h[illegible]ens greaſe, of each

a like quantity, and melte them and mixe them well togeather vppon a ſoft and geatle fire, then with a feather dipt into it when it is reaſonably warme anoint all the ſore places, and if the wound be very great or deepe, then with a fine needle or a little red ſilke ſtitch it vp, and then anoint it, and thus doe twice a day at the leaſt and it will helpe them.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the third medicine following.

All blindneſſe. All dimneſſe of
All ſore eyes. ſight.

The third Medicine.

Take halfe a ſpoonfull of cleare running water, and a full ſpoonefull of the iuyce of beets and mixe them very well together, then with a feather either anoint the birdes eyes, or taking a little of it into your mouth, ſpirt it into the birdes eyes, and thus do twice or thrice a day at leaſt, and it will helpe them preſently.

The twelfth and laſt poynt.

How to cure all the Diſeaſes in Haukes of what nature or quality ſoeuer they be, with fiue Medicines only.

The Character or nature of all ſorts of Haukes.

THere be in Falconry, ſixteene kindes of Haukes or birds that liue vpon prey, and though euery one haue in them a ſpeciall note or Character of much valour, yet ſome are much more valiant then other ſome, as the Eagle, the Vulture, the Gerfaulcon, Faulcon, and ſuch like, are more valiant then the Goſſe-hauke, Lanner, Kilt, Ringtaile, and ſuch like. The valiant hauke euer truſſeth her prey in the ayre, the leſſe valiant taketh her prey neere vnto the ground, and moſt commonly vpon the ground. The valiant haukes alwaies builde vpon the hie rockes, and on the ſteepe cliffes, againſt which the rage of the Sea and water continually beateth. And the leſſe valiant haukes build in tall timber trees where they haue ſome ſhelter and refuge: as for thoſe which build in ſome walls, or vpon the ruins

of ould houſes, as the Keſtrills and ſuch like, they are moſt baſe and cowardly, and neither fit for vſe nor imployment. The long wingd haukes are fitteſt for the riuer, and kill both the Herne and other ſmaller foule, as is the Mallard and Tayle: and the ſhort wingd haukes will kill the Hare alſo. The Merlin and Hobby take moſt delight in killing the Larke: the Sparrow-hauke in killing the Black-bird, and the Muſket in killing the Sparrowe onely, many other flights there be, as at the Pye, Iay and ſuch like, but they are to be meaſured according to the mettle of the Hauke, for they are flights of danger and force, and therefore it behoues the hauke to haue much cunning and much exerciſe before ſhe be brought to ſuch flights, leaſt that her mettle and raſhnes become her owne ruine, as many Faulkoners finde in daily experience.

All theſe infirmities in Haukes are cured by the firſt medicine following.

All inward and priuy Purging of glut.
ſicknesſes of body. Coſtiuenes in the bo-
The pantas. dy.
Caſting of the gorge. To cauſe diſgeſtion.
All ſorts of wormes.

The

The firſt Medicine.

Take as much Agaricke as a peaſe and wrap it either in a warme Pidgions heart, or Chickens heart, or any other warme & bloudy fleſh, and giue it the hanke to eate faſting in the morning, and it is a moſt ready and certaine cure.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſecond medicine following.

All priuy griefues in the head. The Rye.
All apoplexies,
All rhumes.

The ſecond Medicine.

Take as much muſtardſeed bruiſd as will lye vpon a three halfe-pence, and lap it as aforeſaid, either in a warme Pidgions heart, Chickens heart, or other warme fleſh, and then dip it in the iuyce of Roſemary and Sage well mixt together, and ſo giue it the hanke to eate faſting in the morning, and it will not onely purge and cleanſe her, but alſo comfort and ſtrengthen the brayne exceedingly, as by proofe you ſhall finde.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

All diſeaſes in the eies. All bloud-ſhotten eies All dimnes of ſight. The pynne and web.

The third Medicine.

Take of the iuyce of ground Iuy or ale-hoofe halfe a ſpoonefull, and put it to as much fine fearſt ginger as will lye on a three halfe-pence, and being well mixt togerher with a ſmall ſoft feather annoynt the haukes eye therewith, morning, noone, and night, and it is a moſt certaine cure, and often approued.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the fourth medicine following.

All diſeaſes in the mouth — The Frounce. All Cankers.

The fourth medicine.

Take roch allume and beate it to as fine a powder as you can poſſible get it, then take a ſpoonefull or two of the ſtrongeſt and beſt wine vinegar, and mixe your allome with the ſame till it be as thicke as puddle, then take a fine rag of cambricke or lawne, and dip it therein, and with the ſame rub the ſores well till they be ready to bleede, both morning, noone, and night, and it will cure it in a ſhort ſpace.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the fift medicine following.

All impoſthumes, All excreſcions.
All wounds whatſo- The formicas.
euer. To ſtanch blood.
All bruiſes whatſoeuer.

The fift medicine.

Firſt where there is any excreſcion of horny or bony ſubſtance, you ſhall cut it away, and lay the ſore open and bare, and then apply the ſalue which followeth, but in caſe of wounds, if the wound be great or deepe, you ſhall firſt ſtitch it vp with a fine needle and a litle red ſilke, then take twenty raiſons of the ſunne, and hauing pickt out the ſtones, boyle them in halfe a pinte of wine till it be thicke like pap, then beat it well together, and being very warme apply it to the ſore places, renewing it once in foure and twenty howers till all the ſoares be healed: but if the fluxe of blood be great, then you ſhall take merchants waxe and drop it vpon the veine which bleedeth, & it will preſently ſtanch it.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſixt medicine following.

The

The pinne in the foote. Bones broken.
The broken pounce. Bones out of ioynt.

The sixt medicine.

Firſt you ſhall place the member right if there be either breath or diſlocation, then take of *Galbanum*, of white Pich, and of Turpentine of each a like quantity, and melt them togeither on a ſoft fire, then plaiſter-wiſe ſpread it vpon a linnen cloth and ſo fould it about the ſore, then ſplent it if neede require, otherwiſe onely roule it vp with a fine linnen ragge, and the remedy will ſoone be effected, as hath bene often by me and others ſeene, and proued by experience.

The nature of red and fallow Deere.

THough the Deere by a ſecret inſtinct of nature and the Prouidence of God are their owne Phiſitian & not needing the helpe of man, yet becauſe they are ſo ſeruiceable for the vſe of man, I thought it not much impertinent from my diſcourſe to ſhew their Character or nature. The Hart of all other beaſts loueth to heare muſicke, and meruaileth at all thinges that he ſeeth, and taketh great

pleaſure

pleasure to behold them, as hath beene often seene by their gazing at the bowe and arrowes of the hunter, or at a Carter and the like, they are at mighty enmity with Serpents and renew their strength by eating of them, they haue also a strange property, that if they goe to feed in yong springs or coppes they go full against the wind, and so can tell whether there be any person there or not: and if any man chance to spit or pisse vppon any spring or branch in the coppes, they will find it out presently and vtterly abandon the place: being hunted and ready to bee taken by the houndes, they will for their last refuge fly to houses and places of resort, rather yeelding to man then to the dogges: and as *Plinie* saith they can indure to swimme thirty miles endwayes: and when they are to passe any great ruer to goe to rut in some Ile or foreſt, they assemble themselues together in great heards, and knowing the strongest and best swimmer they make him goe formost, and then hee which commeth second stayeth vp his head vppon the back of the first, and all the rest in like manner euen vnto the last: the formost being weary the second taketh his place, and he cometh backward: they go to rut about the middest of September, and beare their young ones 8. monthes: sometimes they bring

two

two calues at once: their little ones they practise and exercise to vse their legges from the very beginning, leading them vp to high rocks, teaching them to leape, run, & fly away acquainting them with their dens and secret places of harbor: the males are horned, and they aboue all other liuing Creatures caſt them euery yeare once at a certaine time of the ſpring, and to that purpoſe a little before their mewing they ſeeke out the moſt ſecret corners and moſt out of the way to hide themſelues: when they are Pollards they keepe cloſe hidden as if they were diſarmed: and all this they doe as if they enuied that men ſhould haue good of any thing they had. Their age may bee knowne by their heads, (for euery yeare they haue one more branch then they had the laſt yeare before) vntil they come to ſixe, after which time they come new euer alike, ſo that their age cannot be diſcerned any more by their head, but their marke is taken by their mouth and teeth: for as they grow in age they haue few or no teeth at all: yet the branches grow out of the root, whereas all the while they were yonger they vſed to haue them breake forth and ſtanding out at the very forehead. At the firſt when they breake out againe, they be like to the glanduells or kernells of drye ſkin, that new put forth,

forth, then grow they with tender ſtalkes to certaine round and long knots couered all ouer with a certaine plume downe like veluet, ſo long as they be deſtitute of their hornes & perceiue their heads naked, they go forth to releefe by night, and as they grow bigger and bigger, they harden them in the hot Sunne, eftſoones making proofe of them againſt trees: and when they perceiue they be tough and ſtrong enough, then they go abroad boldly. The Harts and Hindes may liue an hundred yeares and vpward.

Thus gentle Reader I haue breefely ended my ſhort Epitome, craning nothing but this at thy handes, that when thou haſt made triall of theſe my approued remedies and findeſt the profit to redound to thy ſelfe (as many heeretofore haue done) praiſe God, and thinke well of me

thy friend.

(.)

FINIS.

A briefe Table ſhewing *the Contents of the twelue Poynts* handled in this Booke.

THe firſt Point ſheweth the Character or nature of the Horſe; and how the Horſe, being ſubiect almoſt to 300 diſeaſes, yet all may be cured by twelue medicines, and commonly to be gotten. Fol. 3 &c.

The ſecond Point containeth the rareſt Medicine that euer was found out for Horſes. from Fol. 21 to 24

The third Poynt ſheweth the nature of the Oxe, Bull, and Calfe, and how to cure all the diſeaſes incident to them with ſeauen medicines as, from Fol. 24 to 33

The fourth poynt ſheweth the nature of Sheepe, and how to cure all the diſeaſes in them with ſixe medicines, from Fol. 33 to 39

The fift point ſheweth the nature of Goats, and how to cure all the diſeaſes in them with two medicines, as from Fol. 39 to 42

The

The ſixt point ſheweth the nature of Swine and how to cure all diſeaſes in them with three medicines, from Fol. 42 to 46

The ſeauenth Poynt ſheweth the nature of all kind of Dogges, and how to cure all the diſeaſes in them with three medicines onely, from Fol. 46 to 151

The eighth Point ſheweth the nature of Hares and Conies, and how to cure all the diſeaſes in them with one onely medicine, from Fol. 51 to 54

The ninth point ſheweth the nature of all ſorts of Poultrye as, Cockes, Hennes, Capons, Chickens, Turkies, Peacocks, Pheaſants, Partriges, Quailes, Cranes, Houſe-doues, Stocke-doues, Turtle-doues, and the like, and how to cure all the diſeaſes in them with foure medicines, from Fol. 54 to 59

The tenth Point ſheweth the nature of all Waterfoule, as Swannes, Geeſe, Duckes Tayles, Widgions, Sheldrakes, Plouers, Herns, Puets, Bitters, Gulles, and ſuch like, and how to cure the diſeaſes in them with one medicine onely, from Fol. 59 to 61

The eleuenth Poynt ſheweth the nature of all ſinging and whiſtling birdes, as Nightingale, Robbin, Bullfinch, Linnet, ſolitary, Sparrow, Goldfinch, Miskin, Spinke, Canary bird, Calander, Blackbird, Throſtle, Cordiall

diall Larke and such like and how to cure all the diseases in them with three medicines as from Fol. 61 to 67.

The twelfth and last Poynt sheweth the Character and nature of all sorts of Haukes, and how to cure all the diseases in them with sixe Medicines, as from Fol. 67. to 73.

And concludeth with the nature of red and Fallow Deare.

FINIS.